# AACR Review Group 2A: Description (Chapter 12)

# Final Report

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Group 2A was charged with developing recommendations for new rules and rule revisions for Chapter 12 of AACR2, addressing the following issues:

A. Determine which issue or issues will be used as the basis for description (e.g., first issue or most recent issue) for serials cataloged according to successive and latest entry conventions and suggest new rules or rule revisions, as appropriate.
B. Determine which types of data are better "transcribed" and which are better "identified" and recommend rule revisions in support of this determination.
C. Determine how to best accommodate changes occurring in the serial in the records that describe them, including the potential for repetitive data (e.g., multiple publishing statements). Recommend changes to the USMARC format, as appropriate, in addition to changes to AACR2.
D. Recommend rules to accommodate the description of non-sequentially issued publications and publications without a chronological or numeric designation that are clearly intended to continue indefinitely.

Initially, we spent a lot of time discussing the transcription-oriented basis of AACR2 in recording cataloging data and the need for a more identification-oriented approach for serials than exists in AACR2 to facilitate description. It is much easier to transcribe cataloging information from a single volume work predominately identified by its title page and title page verso than it is from a periodical with several issues a year with changes in title, publisher, issuing body, frequency, numbering problems, etc. The need to document changes in serial publications over time was perceived as a critical lack in AACR2 and many of our proposals address the need to better accommodate change in catalog records.

We also participated in general discussions on a modified Model C proposal (Hirons/Reynolds), a "benchmark" proposal (Hirons/Reynolds/Franzmeier), and proposals for handling title changes for integrating entities: (1) a succession of records under incorporating entry (Shatford Layne), and: (2) a succession of latest entry records (Hirons/Kuhagen/Reynolds). Our discussions on these proposals influenced many of the description-related problems addressed by this group and the resulting recommendations for changes in the cataloging rules for improved description of ongoing entities. Suggestions for changes to MARC were also included under recommendations for the appropriate area of the catalog code.

Some discussion topics resulted in a lack of agreement on any clear direction to take. Others were rejected because they would affect other works besides ongoing entities and therefore were considered to be beyond the scope of our charge. Possible recommendations that we discussed and chose not to pursue are included at the end of this paper.

## A. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AACR2

1. Add cataloging rules for integrating entities to AACR2 from Adele Hallam's Cataloging rules for the description of looseleaf publications, 2nd edition, Washington, D.C.: Office for Descriptive Cataloging, Library of Congress, 1989. Add rules as needed to accommodate the cataloging of web sites and integrating electronic entities.

   RATIONALE: Documents current practice for loose-leaf publications. Current practice for cataloging materials

of all publication patterns would finally be addressed in AACR2.

IMPACT: There would be little change in how loose-leaf publications are being cataloged. Additional rules would cover a broader spectrum of publications, including web sites and databases.

2. Provide cataloging rules addressing change and complexity for a descriptive area in conjunction with the rules for that area. For example, give rules for recording changes in the place of publication and publisher information in the same area of the catalog code where rules for recording the place of publication and publisher are given. These rules should not be given only in the note area.

RATIONALE: Little information has been provided in AACR2 for handling change to the catalog description. Rules need to be provided for handling such change in descriptive information and these rules would be better located with the rules for that particular area instead of being given only in the note area of each chapter.

3. Move away from transcription-oriented rules based on a single issue and better incorporate cataloging information on changes to an ongoing entity over time. For successive entities, we recommend continuation of the existing practice of basing the title proper on the earliest issue. For integrating entities, we also recommend continuation of the existing practice of basing the title proper on the latest issue. However, we have made specific recommendations to Chapter 12 in the following pages that address change in other areas of the catalog record. In the discussion immediately below, area four is the one area where we were unable to reach a definite consensus; further discussion in a wider forum may result in a satisfactory solution for area four.

RATIONALE: Whether to base catalog description on the earliest or latest issue or allow various areas of the catalog record to be handled differently was one of the most controversial issues we discussed. In moving away from transcription-oriented rules based on a single issue and focusing on changes in an ongoing entity over time, making a decision on the best way to handle change in areas of the catalog record is critical. Do we want to continue to live with an "earliest issue approach" for successive titles and "latest issue approach" for integrating entities as we have for many years? For integrating entities (loose-leafs and web sites), it makes sense to use the information from the latest chief source, because earlier sources "disappear." Should we try a "description based on latest issue" approach for successive entities to achieve consistency? Or could we take a new approach, e.g., provide the earliest title in the title proper for successive entities, in cases where there are slight title variations to be given as added entries, but give current publishing information in area four?

The discussion of the "benchmark" proposal brought up another possibility, use of a "constructed" title as uniform title main entry, where we would have the benefit of a stable main entry, but could record the latest title (in cases of minor title variations) in the title proper and move earlier titles to title added entries. Most of the participants in the discussion preferred to retain the current practice of title from the earliest issue remaining as the title proper, though there was some interest in pursuing the use of a "constructed" title as main entry, but only if rules for a "constructed" title bringing guidelines for uniform and key titles closer together could be agreed upon internationally. The idea of changing the title information in area one without a constructed title was not perceived as a viable option.

Background discussion addressed the pros and cons for retaining the title from the earliest issue in area one:

Pros:
- Less maintenance would be necessary on record and in links from other records
- Retaining the title proper and providing access to minor variations in notes/added entries decreases the frequency of non-matches between catalog entries at any one time in different holding institutions, thereby improving data interchange and resource sharing
- During AACR revision discussions, there have been many calls for reducing the number of "meaningless" title changes by treating them as minor title variations. If such changes are "meaningless," they should not force creation of a new record.

Cons:
- The current title is the most meaningful one to users generally

In contrast to the preference to retain the title from the earliest issue in the title proper, there was more interest in providing current publishing information in area four:

Pros:

- Orders and claims often cite obsolete issuing bodies, places and publishers. Many acquisitions and control functions would be better served if the latest data regarding place and publisher appeared most prominently in the description.
- Increased resemblance between pre-AACR2 and "new" AACR2 records in area 4
- Area 4 information and 008/15-17 would be in sync
- Committee evaluating ISBD(S) is considering use of latest publisher information in the publication, distribution, etc. area. One of our interests has been to minimize differences with AACR2, ISBD(S) and ISDS

Cons:
- Increased costs of maintenance: (1) editing information in area four, and (2) adding information in a note field
- Existing records have different conventions, since information from the earliest issue has been used in the publication, distribution, etc., area under current rules

There were several possibilities discussed for area four:

- Continue providing the earliest information in area four and information on later changes in a note
- Provide the latest information in area four and information on earlier changes in a note
- Multiple publication, distribution, etc., area statements for changes in publication, distribution, etc., either using additional 260 fields or through the use of a new field for current information (e.g., NLM is using a 269 field for current publishing information). In the latter case, we would need a different field number, since xx9 are "local" fields. If imprint information varied often, cataloger could add an "Imprint varies" note and provide only the first and last changes in the description.
- All changes in one statement. AACR2 1.4D5 already provides for changes in publishing information for multiparts, by putting all the information in one statement.

Although there was some interest in maintaining the status quo, there was also interest expressed in either providing multiple area four statements or the latest information in area four. However, there was no clear consensus among the participants and a recommendation for this area would benefit from further discussion.

4. We recommend further exploration of the feasibility of synchronizing and perhaps even unifying the key title assignment and uniform title at the international level.

   RATIONALE: See discussion under number 3 above.

5. Create a new "area" of the catalog record for "Relationships with other titles" or a separate chapter in AACR2.

   RATIONALE: Relationships are illustrated in many ways in catalog records: linking entries; uniform titles; and added entries. In an online catalog, linking entries are not just notes as they were used on catalog cards but also provide additional linking information. This is an area of the catalog record that has been neglected for monographs with links to other monographs being given in only one direction, i.e., a note provides information about the earlier title. "Hot links" also need to be addressed.

6. Endorse Tom Delsey's recommendation for arranging the cataloging rules area-by-area rather than by class of materials.

   RATIONALE: Eliminates the need to include seriality information in all chapters.

   IMPACT: If there is enough interest in Delsey's recommendation, the cataloging code would be rewritten.

7. Incorporate the use of angle brackets into AACR2, perhaps in 1.0C.

   RATIONALE: Documents a long-standing CONSER practice.

   IMPACT: Use of angle brackets may be problematic in web-based catalogs, but we already have this problem then in our existing records. To prohibit the use of angle brackets except in mark-up tags would not be practical.

## B. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AACR2

## 12.0. GENERAL RULES

### 12.0A. Scope

1. Add information on what cataloging a serial means. Look at prior cataloging codes for their description of what is covered in "scope" information. Possible additions include:

- describe nature of ongoing entity, both successive and integrating (definition)
- define functions of the serials cataloging record (find, identify, select, obtain)
- emphasize the need to focus on identification, rather than transcription - principal 0.24 (description of physical item in hand) is not appropriate. We would be better served by ability to identify key access points. Primary identification elements (main entry and/or title proper) identify. Secondary identification elements may further confirm identity, e.g., place of publication, publisher, designation, issuing body, ISSN, frequency. Often elements are combined to uniquely identify.
- base the description on the work over time, not just describe the first or earliest issue in hand - focus on constants -- again identification-related
- rules need to accommodate change, e.g., slight variations in title, place of publication, publisher
- consider how indexing services and users refer to publications, as well as recognize publisher's intention with regards to what is the title
- description = transcription + identification + additional required and/or useful information

Some of this information may be better placed in an introductory chapter.

### 12.0B. Sources of information

### 12.0B1. Printed serials

### Chief source of information

1. Define a priority list of sources for the title proper. Remove the rule for prescribed sources for other areas of the record. Replace the concept of the chief source with that of chief source of title. (See also 12.7.B3)

   RATIONALE: Much descriptive information about an ongoing entity comes from many sources beyond just the source of the title. It is helpful to document the source of the title so that catalogers with later issues can determine more accurately what to do when title variations appear. A list of prescribed sources for other data elements is fairly meaningless for ongoing entities.

2. Record the title from the first (or latest) issue in hand for successive (or integrating) entities. If more than one issue is in hand at the time of cataloging and the title differs on those issues, record the title proper from the first (or latest) issue and follow the appropriate rules for adding a note for a title variant (246) or, for a title change, creating a new record (successive entity) or giving a note for a former title (247 field) (integrating entity).

   RATIONALE: AACR2 is based on the cataloging of "single part" items (1.0H), a monographic point of view. We need to better accommodate the description of an ongoing entity over time.

## 12.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

### 12.1B. Title proper

1. Allow correction of a title proper for which there is a typo in the item being used for the source of the title. Inaccuracies should reflect the work, not one issue. Add note mentioning incorrect title. Information from LCRI 12.0F should be moved to the rules. AACR 12.0F refers to 1.0F, which states to leave the inaccuracy, which we don't want.

   RATIONALE: An error that may appear on only one issue should not govern the cataloging description.

2. Eliminate introductory words such as "Welcome to:" or "Disney presents" from the title proper, even though grammatically linked to the following words. Use "At head of title:" note instead. Provide criteria in the rules for judging what is or is not introductory wording.

RATIONALE: Such words are not title words, but there is no provision in the rules to eliminate them from the description.

### 12.1E. Other title information

### 12.1E1

1. Limit other title information to the rejected form of the title proper in the case of a full form and acronym and cases where the statement of responsibility is embedded. If the other title information consists of a subtitle that further defines the title proper, give it as a quoted note.

   RATIONALE: Subtitle words often change over time, thereby causing confusion in filing and for check-in staff, but they may be useful for identification of the title or clarification of the scope of the title.

### 12.2. EDITION AREA

### 12.2B. Edition statement

1. Add instructions to Chapter 21 that a cataloger should not create a new record if the name of the edition of the serial appearing in the edition area changes in form, e.g., "World edition" changes to "International edition." Also, add instructions to provide information in a note on the change.

   250 World ed.

   500 Edition varies: International ed., <1982>-1996.

   RATIONALE: For serials, the edition statement is more indicative of title, subject, and/or scope than of revision or updating and, if the edition statement changes with no real intention to change the actual scope of the publication, a title change is unnecessary. Changes in edition statements that have been used as uniform title qualifiers are not treated as title changes, according to LCRI 25.5B. However, at present, the rules do not make any provisions for handling edition statement changes for edition information found only in the edition area of the catalog record.

### 12.3. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC, CHRONOLOGICAL, OR OTHER DESIGNATION AREA

1. Change the name of this area to "Numbering area" or "Numbering and coverage area." MARC change also recommended: change the label of the 362 field to "Coverage and/or Volume Designation" or "Coverage and/or Volume Information" since chronological designations are not always the same as "Dates of Publication."

   RATIONALE: New definition for "numbering" as agreed to by the JSC will read: "Numbering. The identification of each of the successive items of a publication. It can include a numeral, a letter, any other character, or the combination of these with or without an accompanying word (volume, number, etc.) and/or a chronological designation.

2. This area is not appropriate for integrating serials and the rules would need to clarify that.
3. Add instructions to use a note citing which issues have been consulted for cataloging description when the first issue of a successive entity is not in hand. (See 12.7B23)

### 12.3A. Preliminary rule

### 12.3A1. Punctuation

1. Remove requirement to transcribe found punctuation in this area. Use standardized punctuation, following same philosophy as AACR2rev. 1.1B1, where the cataloger is instructed to transcribe the title proper "exactly as to wording, order, and spelling, but not necessarily as to punctuation and capitalization." For example, always replace the hyphen (-) with a slash (/) when transcribing combined dates or numbers, i.e., indicating coverage.

   RATIONALE: Standardization of practices that would clarify. Brings us into agreement with Canadians and Australians.

IMPACT: Provides greater clarity in area 3 than at present for some specific examples, e.g. "1977-1978-1979-1980."

### 12.3C. Chronological designation

1. Include information in the rules about numbering that appears on the piece as "1, 1997" but that needs to be inverted to "1997, 1" to clarify that numbering repeats each year. The current rules require that numbering be recorded as it appears on the piece, but the order of the elements may not be clear until later. Sometimes this type of numbering is numbered within the year, sometimes it turns out to be consecutive numbers. If the former is true, the order of the elements needs to be changed in area 3 or DBO field. This concept also applies to numbering appearing in notes. Change 1.6G also, even if only to refer catalogers to 12.3.

   RATIONALE: This incorporates current practice given in LCRI.

2. If numbering appears on the piece as "1997, 1 Jan./Feb./Mar.", i.e., the year is not repeated after the months, change the rules to state that it is appropriate to record the year twice where presentation is consistent with the intentions for the year to be "read more than once, e.g., "1997, 1 (Jan./Feb./Mar. 1997). Brackets should not be necessary in this situation.

   RATIONALE: This would allow us to give more complete information than is possible with the existing rule.

### 12.3D. No designation on first issue

### 12.3D1

1. Wording needs to be added to the rule on what to do when the first issue lacks a designation and the more appropriate designation would be a date rather than a number.

### 12.3E. Alternative numbering, etc., systems

1. Provide definition of alternative numbering.

### 12.3G. Successive designations

### 12.3G1

1. Provide explanation of "change in numbering"
2. Add explanation for what to do in the numbering area when a serial title restarts its numbering and there is no wording such as "new series" provided (assuming, of course, that this is being eliminated as a title change - Group 3)

## 12.4. PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

### 12.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

1. Add information to rules on what cataloger needs to do when first/last issue is not in hand, i.e., do not include date(s). There was also some interest in an alternate proposal: give the estimated beginning/ending dates of publication in square brackets.

   RATIONALE: The rules in chapter 1 are incomplete as written because they do not say what to do when the first/last issue is not in hand, but only address the situation where there is no date on the first piece. This would document existing practice for serials. (The alternate proposal did not get as much endorsement, since unknown title changes preceding the issue(s) in hand for cataloging would affect beginning date.)

## 12.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

### 12.5B. Extent of item (including specific material designation)

### 12.5B2

1. Incorporate guidelines similar to those in LCRI 12.5B2 to record number of bibliographic, not physical, units for completed serials.

   RATIONALE: Get away from focus on physical units of AACR2 1.5/12.5. Physical units vary from library to library, depending on binding units.

   IMPACT: Little. Serial catalogers already record bibliographic volumes.

## 12.6. SERIES AREA

1. Provide instructions that unnumbered series should be handled like numbered series for purposes of transcription in series area, for choice and form of series heading, and for changes required a new heading. This information may be better placed in 1.6.
2. Provide instructions on what to do when series title changes.

## 12.7. NOTE AREA

### 12.7B3. Source of title proper

1. Always give the source of the title, even if from title page, e.g., "Title from title page." There was a minority view expressed that this was unnecessary.

   RATIONALE: To clarify the source upon which the cataloger is basing his/her choice of title.

### 12.7B4. Variations in title

1. Provide instructions for more liberal use of notes/added entries for variant titles, e.g., "Also known as:"

   RATIONALE: Move instruction from LCRI to rule.

2. Provide instructions in 21.30J for additional variant title added entries: (1) when a work has a uniform title with a place qualifier and the place of publication changes, and (2) a parallel title appearing in the title and statement of responsibility area would have a qualifier if it were being used as the title proper.

   RATIONALE: Facilitates identification for check-in staff and other users. Although these are probably already covered by the rules allowing a cataloger to make an added entry if it is deemed useful for access, the proposed added entries are not currently being used in either of these situations.
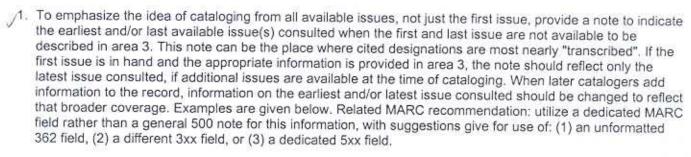
### 12.7B6. Statements of responsibility

1. Provide instructions for handling changes in issuing body in the rules

   RATIONALE: Documents current practice, though not currently in rules or LCRIs.

   IMPACT: Current practice would be clearer to catalogers at smaller institutions who may only have access to AACR2 and not the CONSER Cataloging Manual nor the CONSER Editing Guide.

### 12.7B23. Item described

1. To emphasize the idea of cataloging from all available issues, not just the first issue, provide a note to indicate the earliest and/or last available issue(s) consulted when the first and last issue are not available to be described in area 3. This note can be the place where cited designations are most nearly "transcribed". If the first issue is in hand and the appropriate information is provided in area 3, the note should reflect only the latest issue consulted, if additional issues are available at the time of cataloging. When later catalogers add information to the record, information on the earliest and/or latest issue consulted should be changed to reflect that broader coverage. Examples are given below. Related MARC recommendation: utilize a dedicated MARC field rather than a general 500 note for this information, with suggestions give for use of: (1) an unformatted 362 field, (2) a different 3xx field, or (3) a dedicated 5xx field.

   Our preferred wording for this note when there are successively designated issues:

Earliest issue consulted, no. 4 (fall 1995); latest issue consulted, no. 7 (summer 1996)

For online resources without designated parts, perhaps:

Earliest date consulted [or viewed]: Sept. 9, 1996; latest date consulted [viewed]: Apr. 24, 1998.

For integrating types where "viewing date" doesn't apply (loose-leafs come to mind), reference to the base original and subsequent updates might be required:

Record based on: 1994 ed. through update 7 (fall 1997)

For unnumbered series, perhaps:

Earliest consulted: [title], published in 1982; latest consulted: [title], published in 1993.

RATIONALE: Provides an indication of earliest and latest issue consulted, when used in conjunction with information given in area three (in a formatted 362). Subsequent catalogers may then assume that changes in the publication may be documented in the record. Documents within the body of the record information that currently is provided in the 936 field, which is often stripped from the CONSER records when MARC tapes are sold to other utilities because 9xx fields are "local information." (The 936 field still needs to be retained for other purposes.)

IMPACT: Little impact on users, but provides useful information for catalogers.

## C. IDEA FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION FOR MARC

1. Provide means to improve the coherence of information in the bibliographic record by providing linking mechanisms between areas of the catalog record and appropriate notes.

   RATIONALE: In the Graham/Hirons seriality paper, recommendation 8, most especially the goal to " ... keep similar information together in the record" has particular significance for serials. AACR currently frustrates this by splitting the same types of data between areas in the body of the description and the note area. Facts about changes and other complexity regarding descriptive elements would be recorded in notes as is done now, but a linking mechanism between notes and specific related areas of the description would enable areas in the body of the description and related notes to function as "virtual areas." There are different options for providing a linking mechanism between areas of the description and notes, e.g., tags, indicators, codes in relationship-operator subfields. If this is not appropriate to pursue at this time, it could become one specification in requirements for an acceptable replacement bibliographic format to replace MARC when/if that were to occur.

   Advantages:

   - Different systems would be able to handle and display the virtually unified data of these areas in a number of different ways, whatever is chosen as best for the particular implementation.
   - Addresses the changing history of descriptive elements and provides data cohesion, if implementations use the linkages adequately.
   - Powerful and flexible--suited to variety and changeability in record content.
   - Requires little or no change to cataloging code and can be applied to contents of existing records.
   - Accommodates more than just change information, e.g. "First issue lacks numbering," "Title includes name of current governor," etc.

   Disadvantages:

   - Data organization in new records would have fundamental differences from that in existing records.
   - Effectiveness depends on how well implementations use the linking--it is possible for systems to ignore "virtual area" linkage and work the same as now, splitting data into body of description vs. notes.
   - Existing use of one MARC field for each area of the catalog record enables the feasibility of linking a note to the appropriate area of the record, but linking a note to a specific element of an area may be more problematic.

## D. REJECTED PROPOSALS

## 12.0. GENERAL RULES

### 12.0A. Scope

1. Move information on serial vs. monographic treatment from LCRIs to AACR2.

   Appears to be an attempt to impose large institution policy on smaller institutions, e.g., editions of a serial work published annually may be cataloged as individual monographs at a smaller institution; conferences are often cataloged as serials at one institution, monographs at another. Analyzing monographic series under a serial bibliographic record or classing them separately is another example of institutional choice. It is also difficult to incorporate into the rules how to handle earlier issues cataloged according to past practices, e.g., recataloging the entire run or changing from cataloging as a monograph to serial.

### 12.0B. Sources of information

1. The title used as title proper needs to be readily available to staff, e.g., catalogers and check-in staff need to have access to the chief source of title on CD-ROMs. We recommend reevaluating the chief source of title for electronic formats.

   May also have an impact on the cataloging of microforms, videorecordings, etc., when the chief source of the title may also not be readily available to catalogers and staff without the appropriate equipment. Will not pursue, since this is beyond the scope of our charge.

## 12.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

### 12.1B. Title proper

1. When choosing the title proper from multiple titles in different languages, choose the one given prominence typographically or given first on chief source. Don't determine based on language of text (1.1B8) - predominant language may change over time. This doesn't work in an international database and violates basic rule of recording them based on order found (1.1D1). We agreed this was a very problematic issue, though the language of text may be the most stable choice - even though it can change over time. Because it's so problematic, it's important to note all exceptions and to use good catalogers' judgment in choice. What to do when first title on page is in Latin and publisher's intent is to use that, even though that is not the language of the text? AACR2 1.1B8 has an out: "choose the title proper by reference to the order of titles on, or the layout of, the chief source of information" if the criterion of language of the text is not applicable. This issue may be even more problematic for monographic series, when language may vary from issue to issue and cataloger may not be able to determine predominance.

   No clear consensus on how to improve on existing rules. Problem for Canada because of the country's two official languages.

2. Include frequency words as something that may be deleted from the title proper, e.g., "Atlantic" to "Atlantic monthly." Add note: "Title includes frequency."

   This proposal was too problematic. It would be important to base exclusion of frequency words on whether they were treated as a noun or adjective. We would perhaps like to see these words treated as minor title variants, rather than eliminating them from the title (Group 3 issue)

3. When there is no actual title on issue in hand, prefer use of [Title] rather than use of the name of the corporate body as the title.

   Little support for this idea, although some consideration given for use if title was obvious from internal sources, with note "Title from text." Final preference was given for status quo. Use of corporate body as title may be the most appropriate choice for the title, especially if that's the intention of the issuing body.

4. Eliminate possessives from the title, e.g., "National geographic's ...", "MIT's ...", "I.F. Stone's ...."

   Preference to leave these words as part of the title.

### 12.1B3

1. When the name of the corporate body is printed on the source of title immediately before the title words, do not include the name as part of the title unless it is grammatically linked to the title words themselves.

   Transcription is often problematic because of capitalization, spacing and punctuation. Rule says to look at other presentations on the piece, which is appropriate. This is part of conceptual problem solving, cataloger needs to look at all evidence to determine title - rules and LCRI's already allow cataloger to separate for reasons of typography, etc. Sometimes the appearance of the corporate body in the title makes for a unique title, rather than a generic title requiring a uniform title; also, choice of title affects the alphabetic arrangement in an index and title including corporate body may be the most appropriate access. However, a "generic" title may mean fewer title changes. May be more appropriate to clarify in CCM.

### 12.1D. Parallel titles

### 12.1D1 and Note area 12.7B5

1. Stop recording parallel titles in title and statement of responsibility area. Record only in title added entries.

   Patrons may find English title useful in brief displays. This idea appears to be in conflict with what is done with monographs and is therefore a bigger issue than one just affecting serials, though it is more problematic for serials because of title changes. Not recording parallel titles in area 1 might result in more title changes when the order of them varies on the source of the title -- unless we also changed the rules to say that this situation would not result in a title change. Too problematic, especially for Canada's need to record both official languages. There is enough flexibility in 1.0D as now written.

2. Stop choosing second/third parallel title based on language. Violates basic rule of recording based on order found (1.1D1). Give all parallel titles, using third-level description. Less decision-making is necessary; we don't know which language the user may search by. Priority of English parallel title is a bias that doesn't work well for sharing records internationally.

   Enough flexibility in 1.0D. Listing all parallel titles may affect record size. Also impacts monographs and therefore we won't pursue.

### 12.1E. Other title information and 12.1F. Statements of responsibility

### 12.1E1 and 12.1F1

1. Move all statements of responsibility to note area, or move only if not a "generic" title needing statement for identification.

   Too much disagreement on this proposal. This information may include the name of a conference, which may be critical to include here, especially if title is "generic" in nature. Generic titles are often too difficult to identify and title may need statement of responsibility for identification purposes. If they are moved to notes it would remove the requirement for exact transcription, which is often useful in authority work.

### 12.2. EDITION AREA

### 12.2B. Edition statement

### 12.2B1

1. Transcribe edition statement as it appears, without use of abbreviations.

   Although this saves time in looking up the appropriate abbreviation, especially on issues in foreign languages, there was no strong support for pursuing this proposal. This is also a "monographic" issue and therefore we won't pursue it further.

### 12.3. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC, CHRONOLOGICAL OR DESIGNATION AREA

1. Give information in a more abbreviated form like holdings information, rather than form as given on piece, e.g.,

"Vol. 1-" rather than "vol. 1, no. 1-" or "v. 1-"

General preference to retain current AACR2 practice.

2. Use formatted area 3 if "know" beginning information, but piece is not in hand.

This would not work unless cataloger had surrogates of first issue. We cannot assume we know the beginning designation, since there may have been a title change or numbering may have changed over time. We preferred absence of information to incorrect information.

3. Remove this area from the description and move to note area, preferably the first note.

Strong preference to retain in the description area of the catalog record. This area does not display in brief records in online catalogs, so it doesn't improve anything by moving it to the note area of the record.

## 12.4. PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

### 12.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

### 12.4C1

1. Always give the higher jurisdiction of place of publication, whether or not it appears on the issue being described.

   Which jurisdiction? Immediate higher one, e.g., state or province. However, we will not pursue, since this is not only a seriality-related issue.

### 12.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

### 12.4D1

1. Always give the full name of the publisher/distributor.

   Full information is more helpful in an international database and how does any know what is "the shortest form in which it can be understood and identified internationally?" However, we will not pursue, since this is not only a seriality-related issue.

### 12.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

1. Use date in angle brackets for the "latest issue consulted" in order to provide the publication date for the issue corresponding with the numbering information given in the "Description based on:" note, as well as to indicate the ongoing nature of the publication.

   Not enough interest to pursue.

2. Omit dates if included in chronology in area three.

   Not enough interest to pursue.

## 12.5 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

### 12.5B. Extent of item (including specific material designation)

### 12.5B1

1. No longer give the extent of item.

   Specific material designation is helpful for identification.

### 12.5C. Other physical details

### 12.5C1

1. No longer give other physical details.

   Sometimes this information is useful.

### 12.5D. Dimensions

### 12.5D1

1. No longer give dimensions.

   Sometimes this information is useful.

### 12.7. NOTE AREA

### 12.7B1. Frequency

1. Give a frequency note only when helpful, e.g., (1) when can't be readily determined from fixed fields, or (2) when different from frequency words in the title.

   Not all users (including staff) have access to MARC record and depend on this information-and why should we expect them to decipher coded information even if they have access to the MARC record?

2. Give frequency information in a consolidated note, instead of multiple 310 and 321s. Preference for use of an existing frequency field 321, with subfielded $a's and $b's

   AACR2 already provides instructions for a combined note. Not worth pursuing this minor MARC change at this point.

### 12.7B4. Variations in title

1. The 246 field is currently used for three purposes: variants on issue(s), slight changes in title, and 21.30J. Do we want to use different tags for variants in title proper? Use multiple title statements (245s) with subfielded date ranges or title statement (245) and earlier titles in 247 fields? Identify "current" title in some way? Perhaps add a new second indicator for variant titles, using second indicator "9" or use a first indicator "1" with subfield i.

   Leave as is with 245 and 246s.

### 12.7B6. Statements of responsibility

1. Give separate note for each statement of responsibility with dates in subfield. Fields matching library's holdings could be selected for display.

   Preference to leave note as is.

2. Use 246 $i type approach for issuing body note and added entry when possible, e.g., repeatable 550s for successive of statements of responsibility, e.g., $i Journal of the: $a Society for Learning. Use 4xx/8xx model and give 710 added entry only if form given in 550 is not the AACR2 established form of the name. This would require 550s to be used in new way. Use cataloger's judgment as to when to transcribe, when to eliminate intervening bodies, e.g., when government bodies have frequent hierarchy changes.

   Authority control is currently managed through 110s and 710s. Costly to change.

### 12.7B7. Relationships with other serials

1. Consider whether all linking fields need the main entry in the link. Reproductions of any kind (microform, electronic) may not need it.

   Leave as is. Cataloging code should advocate the full description/citation necessary to distinguish the linking

entity distinctly.